

THE HICKMAN COURIER,  
—PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY—  
**GEORGE WARREN,**  
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.  
Office—Belz Building, Clinton Street.  
The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.

George Warren, Editor.  
Price of Subscription, \$2.  
FRIDAY, : : : : MAY 16, 1879

### Professional Cards.

**W. T. Plummer, M. D.**  
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity. Office up stairs over Buchanan's store. mch14

**Dr. H. C. Buck,**

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity. Office at Dr. Carter's old stand. nov23

**Dr. J. N. Cutten,**  
Has Located in Hickman, Ky.  
Office in Schm building next door to Barber shop. nov8-78

**FARIS & GOBER,**  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGONS.  
Offer their professional services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity. Thankful for past favors, and solicit a continuation of the liberal patronage extended. Office over C. A. Holcombe's drug store. Residence—Moulton St., no. third house from Baptist church. Jan1-1f

**H. A. & R. T. Tyer,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
HICKMAN KENTUCKY,  
Will attend to all business  
pertaining to their care. Office—Millet Block. nov8-78

**C. L. RANDLE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Collector, Real Estate Agent,  
HICKMAN, KY.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted him in Southwestern Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee. Special attention given to the investigation of Land titles, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate. [Jan25]

**Grocers.**  
**W. DIESTELBRINK,**  
Family Groceries.

No space to name all articles, but no trouble to show goods. Come and see, at the corner of Troy and Moscow Avenue, East Hickman, Ky. Jan25

A. DEEWY & CO.,  
(At the Old Benny Stand)

**K**EEPS all kinds of staple and fancy GROCERIES, and Confectionaries. Will be pleased to see the old customers, and will buy them in price and quality. Call and see us. "Sweet Sack and Small Profits." Won't be undersold. [Jan25]

**W. L. McCUTCHEON,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,  
Hickman, Kentucky,  
Keeps on hand a general stock of all kinds

**GROCERIES,**  
at lowest cash prices.  
July 28-78

**Boot and Shoemakers.**  
FRITZ SCHROEDER,  
FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.  
SHOP—North West corner of Moscow and Troy Avenue, East Hickman, Ky. Satisfaction guaranteed. May2

**H. F. Feth,**  
Boot and Shoe Maker,  
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Ladies' and Gents' boots and shoes made to order, and in the latest fashion. Invisible patches put on, which last longer than when sewed. All I ask is a trial. Shop—next door to Holcombe's Drug store. feb7-79.

**J. W. GRIFFIN,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Over Holcombe's Drug Store, has just received the latest New York and London fashions. Also, a fine lot of samples of French and American goods. mch27

J. W. CORMAN.  
B. D. THOMAS.

**J. W. CORMAN & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN—

Stoves, Castings, Tinware.

House-Furnishing Goods.

Best brand Cooking and Heating Stoves

Job Work done to order. feb23

**WEIMER'S**  
Beer and Billiard Saloon.

PISSES, OYSTERS, BOLLOWS, SAUCE,

SAGE, SARDINES, FRUITS, CANDY, NUTS,

CHEESE, CRACKERS, ETC., SPECIALTIES.

The best of Cigars and Tobacco. nov15-78

**WARNER & MEACHAM'S**  
RESTAURANT.  
MEALS AT ALL HOURS, ONLY 25c.

Oysters and all kinds of Confectionaries always to be had. d20-78

**HICKMAN MARBLE WORKS**  
HICKMAN, KY.

**B. C. Hammage,**

DEALER IN

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE

MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE

STONES.

Having received a fine lot of Amer-

ican and Italian Marble, I am pre-

pared to fill all orders. Call and examine our work.

Officers from the country promptly

may24

# THE HICKMAN COURIER.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879.

VOL XIV. NO. 35.

### What is an Independent Paper?

When a newspaper essays to be an independent paper, it carries the idea to some that it is essentially non partisan—that it must necessarily oppose party leaders and party authority.

We don't so understand it. The HICKMAN COURIER is distinctively and earnestly a democratic paper, and yet it is also our pride and boast that it is an independent paper. It is thoroughly indoctrinated as to the soundness of democratic principles, but frankly, freely, and uncontrollably by the ipsedict of so called leaders, discusses the interpretation and application of such principles. If such discussion of principles grinds against the interest of a nominal democratic aspirant, the COURIER ought not to be considered undemocratic, but the rather the guardian of principle from the encroachments of individual ambition. For instance, the grand and subordinate lodges of Knights of Honor, Greeting:

It is with great satisfaction that the Supreme Officers submit the following statement relative to the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund. It is well known that a large number of deaths occurred in our ranks from yellow fever during the past year. As from this cause we suffered an unusually heavy death rate during the summer months. Up to July, 1878, our death had never numbered over 21 in any month.

In the month of July the number of deaths was . . . . .

In August, from yellow fever, 32 other causes.

In September, from yellow fever, 32 other causes.

In October, from yellow fever, 8 other causes.

In November, from yellow fever, 8 other causes.

In December, from yellow fever, 8 other causes.

Total from yellow fever 193, other causes.

Making the total deaths, from all causes, in this period of five months, three hundred and thirty four, and requiring the sum of \$670,000 to meet the calls upon the W. & O. B. Fund, an amount greater than had been disbursed from this fund from the beginning of the Order. Six years previous to this assessment were laid in November, two in December, three in January, three in February and two in March. Much trouble was experienced by the Supreme Officers in placing the deaths in consecutive order by reason of the impossibility, in lodges organized by yellow fever, of making reports of deaths until after they occurred. It is not for want of sufficient evidence of the death, but officers of the lodges were dead or scattered, and none authorized to make the official report.

Since October 1, 1878, orders have been issued on the W. & O. B. Fund for the following amounts:

In October, 1877, . . . . . \$76,000

In November, 1878, . . . . . 63,000

In December 1878, . . . . . 100,000

In January, 1879, . . . . . 50,000

In March, 1879, . . . . . 140,000

And in April to date . . . . . 154,000

\$69,000.

The first death in the Order from yellow fever occurred August 12th, and the order for the benefit upon the same was due October 10th. The last death from this cause took place No. 20, October 2nd, and the order for the benefit on the 2nd was signed March 11th; orders upon all other deaths by yellow fever was issued between these dates.

With a total loss more than double that of any other beneficiary society, we have paid in full every benefit caused by the epidemic, and proved to the world the ability of our organization to successfully meet the severest trial. This work has been done with hardly more than the usual number of suspensions, and though our growth was temporarily checked by the extraordinary demand upon our resources; a rapid increase is now taking place all over the country, and now we number at least fifty thousand members.

These events have proved the wisdom of our system of general justification for the widows' and orphans' benefit, and the efficiency of our work for the government of the Order. Necessary judicial measures have been necessary to meet the emergency, and all consultation required between the Supreme Officers has been carried on by letter.

A side from the payment of death benefits, about \$150,000 was contributed voluntarily for the relief of the living who were in want and suffering by reason of the epidemic.

In this record every Knight of the Order is a party to it. It places us in the front rank as a great benevolent and business interest, and secures a future of untold usefulness for our beloved Order.

Fraternal in O. M. A.

Atte:—J. C. PLUMMER Supreme

Repre. Dist. J. A. CUMMINGS, Su

preme Officer.

How to Get Rich.

The Michigan Farmer reports a con-

sideration with one of the progressive

farmers of that State, in which are pre-

sented some thoughts which are just

as applicable to this latitude. Being

asked what the farmers of Michigan

needed to increase the value of their

lands, crops and herds. "They want

more," said he, "but what they want

is not what the railroad men, the lumbermen, and the mining men want; they want labor, capital and brains. There is not a farmer in the

West who stands an application of this

kind, work, money, and thought." We

asked him again what simple and easy

methods he would recommend to the

farmers from which they could get the

quickest returns, and he replied, "First

I would recommend that every cow in

the State be crossed by a thoroughbred bull. I calculate that this would add a million and a half dollars to the wealth of that State in two years, and that it would double the value of the cattle of the State in four. Second I would cross every breeding sow in the State with a thoroughbred ram or approved pedigree, and I calculate that it would add one pound of meat to every shearing in two years, besides improving the flocks in many respects. You can calculate the gain you will receive by this method. The Judge decided that the injured leg could not be used, the cat carried the first two cotton bales, where he had been accustomed to hunt rats. The cotton was totally burned. The three other partners brought suit against the owner of the invalid leg to recover the value of their cotton, and the Judge decided that as the injured leg could not be used, the cat carried the first two cotton bales, where he had been accustomed to hunt rats. The cotton was totally burned. 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**THE HICKMAN COURIER.**

FRIDAY, ::::: MAY 16, 1879

Remembered Bliss.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

Alas! Alas! I did not think,  
Amidst the hours of my delight,  
That I could break the golden link  
That then between us seemed so bright.  
The heart is a mysterious thing;  
A change comes o'er thy gentle brow  
And we are but as strangers now.

Yet remain in me still moods,  
Within the secret of soul and spirit,  
And oft in woodland solitude,  
From dark and busy life,  
They image rises to my eye,  
As bright as in the days gone by;  
The world is clear,  
Each scene like a spark on my ear;  
The vanished joys come wildly back  
Along life's dark and lurid track;  
Old thoughts within my bosom stir,  
And I am still thy worshiper.

The bird that o'er my pathway flies,  
The fleeting vision of a dream,  
The bird that comes to me at times,  
Then turns away its silver beam—  
These, these are emblems to my heart,  
Of what thou wast or what thou art;  
The bird, the dream, the star are flown,  
And I am alone—alone—  
Yet still I hear with sweet delight  
The song the bird sung in her flight;  
The dream, with all its fairy train,  
Still haunts the chambers of my brain.  
And often, when I gaze afar,  
The tears where breamed the wretchedness  
It seemed again burn on high,  
And on its lovely eyes I gazed,  
And on its lovely eyes I gazed.

The pictures image of thy face  
And keen in worship, as when first  
His Eden light upon me shone.

**THE MURDERER FREEMAN**

**WILLING TO DIE IF HIS FAITH IS GOD WAS NOT ANSWERED.**

**Second Adventist. Preparing to Die.**

BY NEW YORK SUN.

BARNSTABLE, MASS., May 5.—Public sentiment throughout Eastern Mass. has set very strongly now **against Charles F. Freeman and his wife**, but also against the members of the religious sect who believe with Freeman that the murder of his daughter Edith was a sacrificial act demanded by him by the Supreme Being, to show to the world his and their faith. The matter is regarded as so important that the Attorney General of the State will be here to-morrow to give it his personal attention, and the District Attorney has been called to day. Meanwhile the better class of people of Pocasset, the village where Freeman lived, have determined that only Freeman and wife, but also the other Adventists must be punished and took organized action to day. Thence at the funeral of little Edith on Sunday greatly aggravated the people. Freeman had ascertained with great confidence that God would raise Edith to life on Sunday. His wife, at her preliminary hearing here last Friday, with great blue eyes on Justice Hopkins and said, as he expresses it, with an almost ecstatic expression on her face, that she was certain that God would reveal himself. Their belief was firmly shared by the other Second Adventists. Mr. Davis, the under-sheriff of Barnstable, who elicited the Medical Examiner's report on the body of Edith, is one of the number. He believed that Edith would be raised.

He was soon tranquillized. So did the others. They were certain there was to be a physical manifestation of some kind, and rather inclined to the opinion that she would arise from her coffin while the funeral services were going on. Freeman and his wife are in the barn which is temporarily used for a jail in Barnstable eighteen miles from Pocasset. Freeman's cell appears to have been the stall of a horse. It is boarded up and iron bars are nailed to the window. It was placed in a room that has been partitioned off in the loft. These with other so called cells, constitute the jail accommodations at present.

Freeman placed his cell all day on the floor without question expressing assurance that the girl had been restored. He asked for a Bible, but was told that it would be denied for him to desist from reading the scriptures. His wife sat quietly in her cell all day. She manifested no emotion. Once in a while she peered through the little hole in the door out upon Massachusetts Bay. She talked freely about her older daughter Jessie, and begged that the little girl might not be told of the act of the father, because she would not understand it.

The day passed, and Freeman retired at night confessedly a little disappoined that he had not received assurance that his daughter had been raised. He asked for a Bible, but was told that it would be denied for him to desist from reading the scriptures. His wife sat quietly in her cell all day. She manifested no emotion. Once in a while she peered through the little hole in the door out upon Massachusetts Bay. She talked freely about her older daughter Jessie, and begged that the little girl might not be told of the act of the father, because she would not understand it.

The day passed, and Freeman retired at night confessedly a little disappoined that he had not received assurance that his daughter had been raised from the dead. He went to bed and slept soundly, as did Mrs. Freeman. The Second Adventists at Pocasset, however, were more or less disturbed because the promised resurrection did not take place. They attended the funeral, which the Rev. Williams conducted over her, he was interrupted by Mr. Davis, the undertaker. Mr. Davis, as the coffin was lowered at the grave, and while the little face of Edith was exposed to view began a defense, not so much of Mr. Freeman's act of his motive. He said he knew that Freeman was actuated by the highest and purest motives.

"I am a murderer," said one of the spectators.

"He is no murderer, he is proving his faith in God," said Mr. Davis.

"Oh, this must stop," the Rev. Mr. Williams said, and Davis replied that he had the right to speak, because the body was put in his charge by the medical examiner, and only force could stop him.

Thereupon the brother of Freeman, an intelligent shoemaker of Native, who came home as soon as he heard of the murder, stepped forward. His eyes were bloodshot, he had not slept for two nights, and he was haggard. He said he had eaten nothing except a piece of bread and drunks, out of fear during the same time. "I shall use force if this does not stop."

"Then why do you blame us? We believe that Freeman was commanded to do this as a test of faith." Believing we lived up, as he did, to our belief?"

Dr. Munsell, Dr. Smith, Justice Hopkins and Sheriff Harris have no doubt of the perfect sincerity of these people, and the attention of several eminent physicians in Boston has been called to the developments as offering the most remarkable opportunity for the study of religious delusion.

from the grave at night, so that it might be announced that it had been translated, and he watched by the grave all night.

Davis who seems to have taken the leadership of the sect since Freeman's death simply says about the expected but non-satisfied resurrection, that God has chosen to move in some other way. The others look upon it in the same way, not one of them is ready to admit that they have made a grievous mistake. Freeman was this morning told that his daughter was buried. He paced his cell a few minutes, and then said that if God did not manifest himself speedily he should be ready to admit that he had done wrong. If he had done wrong he should be disposed to take his own life, because he could not bear the thought of living after learning that he had put a faith in God which was not answered. This is all that he would say, and he refused to see any one but his brother. He asked his brother whether he had been possible that he had misplaced his wife. Mrs. Freeman wept for the first time this morning. She would see no one except Mrs. Swift, the woman who had agreed to take Jessie to her house. "If we have done wrong," she said, "we did it because we thought God commanded it, that the world might give us faith in Him."

"You have done wrong," replied Mrs. Swift. "God would not command his worshippers to take human life."

"But don't you see that in this case it was to show our supreme faith in God and his promises? We thought so at all events, but"—and here Mrs. Freeman wept—"if we were wrong, don't you say anything in his behalf, my Lord?" Wellington shook his head.

"Old think again, I pray you!" Saying that her Majesty was so deeply moved, and feeling sure that she would not have the man shot in any event, he finally confessed that the man was brave and gallant, and really a good soldier. "But," he added, "think of the influence!" "Influence?" the Queen cried, her eyes flashing and her bosom heaving with strong emotion. "Let it be ours to wish influence. I will try mercy in this man's case, and I charge you, your Grace, to let me know the result. A good soldier, you said, Oh, I thank you for that! And you may tell him that your good word saved him." Then she took the paper and wrote on it a bold, black hand, "Pardon." The Duke looked at the paper and replied, "Ah, my Royal Mistress."

"I fear it is incorrigible. He deserved three times." "And can you say anything in his behalf, my Lord?" Wellington shook his head.

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he finally confessed that the man was brave and gallant, and really a good soldier. "But," he added, "think of the influence!" "Influence?" the Queen cried, her eyes flashing and her bosom heaving with strong emotion. "Let it be ours to wish influence. I will try mercy in this man's case, and I charge you, your Grace, to let me know the result. A good soldier, you said, Oh, I thank you for that! And you may tell him that your good word saved him."

Then she took the paper and wrote on it a bold, black hand, "Pardon."

The Duke looked at the paper and replied, "Ah, my Royal Mistress."

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## THE HICKMAN COURIER

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY  
GEORGE WARREN,  
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.  
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George Warren, Editor.

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FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879

### DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
LUKE P. BLACKBURN,  
of Jefferson County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
JAMES E. CANTRELL,  
of Scott County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
P. W. HARDIN,  
of Mercer County.

FOR AUDITOR,  
FAYETTE HEWITT,  
of Barren County.

FOR TREASURER,  
JAMES W. TATE,  
of Franklin County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
JOSEPH DESHA PICKETT,  
of Fayette County.

FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,  
RALPH SHELTON,  
of Nelson County.

For the State Senate.  
We are authorized to announce Dr. A. J. Watson of Hickman county, to represent the counties of Fulton, Graves and Hickman in the next Senate of Kentucky.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Henry George, of Graves county, as a candidate to represent the counties of Hickman, Fulton and Graves, in the next Senate of Kentucky. Subject to a Democratic convention.

For the Legislature.  
We are authorized to announce Mr. C. M. Vaughn, of Hickman county, as a candidate to represent the counties of Hickman and Fulton in the next State Legislature.

What will Congress Do?  
President Hayes continues to exercise his veto power, and the question is now, what will the Democrats do?

Will they adjourn and go home, leaving the appropriations unanswered? Or will they make the necessary appropriations for running the Government, and appeal to the people at the next general election? It seems now that the latter plan will be the course pursued by the Democratic majority.

### It is Bound to Be.

The assembling of a Constitutional Convention in Kentucky is a tedious process. Next August the people vote on this question, and, to carry the proposition may be endorsed by us only a majority of all the voters, but by a majority of the qualified voters on the assessor's books. So then every man who fails to vote, is sick, absent, &c., actually votes against it. If, then, it carries, the next Legislature orders another vote of the State on the same proposition at the next regular election. If it carries a second time then the Legislature following said election will order said convention and an election of delegates to seats in same. So, if the proposition carries each time, it will take about five years to get a Constitutional Convention assembled. Both the Democratic and Republican parties approve the assembling of a convention, and the probabilities are that it will carry next August. If it fails, however, there is no question but what the sentiment is strong enough to cause elections to be ordered from time to time until it finally does carry.

### Our Senatorial Aspirants.

Our senatorial aspirants are conceded to be very clever and worthy gentlemen, but they are certainly making the still race no record. In many Districts of the State, sharp and excited issues have been defined, conventions held, and nominations made, and even the candidates for the Lower House are getting up warm discussions and heated questions. We understand there is not an issue or difference between the two aspirants in this District, and that they are getting on like two young doves. This is well and commendable, but in their happy agreements they should get up spirit enough to let the people understand clearly and distinctly what they are for and what they are against. We have no thought but that each will gladly do this, and only refer to it as a reminder that public sentiment demands full and open declarations. Our next Legislature is expected to do something to relieve the people of the State, and we are anxious to know the means and remedies these candidates propose to apply, if elected. If they can't suggest anything—if they can't propose means of relief—if their election is a mere personal compliment—why the people should know it. The mortgage ridden people, the tax ridden people, the interest bound people, want a happy situation out of their troubles—they want a road blazed that will lead them and the country back to prosperity, and the political surveyor (candidate) who is confessedly unable to mark out such a road is not the one wanted by these times. There is a large body of people who believe that State legislation can do much towards relieving the people, and they expect candidates to answer the necessities of the times.

Hon. Oscar Turner has introduced a bill abolishing all taxes on brands made from tobacco and smoke.

### A Convention suggested.

The COURIER has in mind the suggestion of a novel convention in this Senatorial and Representative District—now because it is old time Democracy; and that is the assembling of a convention of elected delegates for each District, for the sole and exclusive purpose of declaring and putting in shape the position of the Democracy on State questions. This is the important matter for the interest of the people, and not as to which man shall be elected.

We do not mean a convention to nominate a candidate; but a convention to say what State policies the Democratic party endorses. Let the candidates now before the people, or more, continue in the field, but let them do so with the party platform clear before them.

Don't the Democratic party, which is the controlling power in Kentucky, owe it to the people, to speak out clearly and distinctly on this and all such issues? If a candidate calling himself a Democrat, is elected, is the party not responsible for his actions on such questions, and if responsive, ought it not to declare openly and squarely what it expects of him when elected? If the party as a body can't afford to answer public questions for fear of creating divisions, we ask in all candor, if it don't fail to equal the needs and interests, of the people?

The party managers are generally quick enough to call a convention to declare a nominee, but is it not more important for the party to declare to the people what it is for, and thereby lead the candidates rather than to make a nomination to lead it? We take it that there is now no special reason for a convention to declare a nominee unless more candidates shall appear but if the Democratic party is equal to the political needs of the people, it has a great duty to perform in assisting to pilot our people through the sea of debt and embarrassments in which they are now nearly buried.

Some people are prejudiced against conventions, because they are sometimes manipulated in the interest of some candidate; but, such objection would not hold against a convention called for the sole and exclusive purpose of declaring the position of the party on general State policies, for the reason that no candidates would be before the body.

For one, we believe that the responsibility for the management of State affairs in Kentucky rests solely upon the Democracy, and that acknowledging such responsibility, the party ought to lay down general positions on any and all State questions, to the end that all candidates who seek office in the name of Democracy, may know and realize to what they are pledged. State Senators and Representatives are generally well understood on National question, but, unfortunately, they have no vote or voice in such matters, and it would seem more desirable that they should be committed "for or against" State issues upon which they are bound to vote, and which they are bound to control.

The COURIER believes that a return to the pure, simple rule of Democratic State Government—such as, we learn by tradition, was contemplated by the fathers, will slowly relieve the people. That is to say, lay off at least fifty percent of the offices—we are too much governed; lay off every semblance of a corporation that enjoys an exclusive privilege; lay off every supposed right to tax the people directly or indirectly to support anything except the simple machinery of the State government, &c. &c. We don't mean that the party should patriotically and heroically (I) rush into position on the dog law, scalp law, or any such legislation, but upon general principles and important State questions it should boldly and unmistakably make its position known.

### Candidates Ventilating Each Other.

It appears that Mr. A. S. Arnold, formerly a member of the Legislature, and Mr. C. M. Vaughn, a present candidate for that position, engaged in a sly tilt at Clinton. Mr. Arnold undertook to ventilate the record of Mr. Vaughn, and the Democrat says his (Arnold's) "disclosures would have been very explosive" if they had not been ennobled back from his opponent, and that Mr. Vaughn's reply caused a perceptible fall in the breeze set a gale." Now, what means all this thundering in the index? The Democrat fails to publish the "disclosures," which Arnold made against Vaughn, and which it admits would have been "very explosive" but for Vaughn's reply; and it is equally silent as to the nature of that reply from Vaughn, which so suddenly and effectually spied Arnold's artillery! Our people know nothing of these charges and counter charges, but now, knowing all the facts, there is something, half suppressed—half given out, will do more damage maybe than an open statement.

**Mr. and Mrs. Freeman.**  
Boston, May 12.—The Freemans, husband and wife, were to day found guilty of homicide by a magistrate at Barnstable, and fully committed for trial. Freeman says he will have an astonishing revelation to make May 21, and still maintains that he was justified of God. His wife is greatly crushed by the growing conviction that she has been guilty of a

### Is Civil War Probable?

It may burst unexpected on the country.

If the Republican leaders, and the Democratic leaders, are in earnest, in Washington, the situation of the country is not alarming, certainly should cause very great concern. The very elements are at work on the very issues best calculated to precipitate civil war upon the country, and this contrary possibly to the intention of many of the present chief men in Congress. The issue in

rally, and at the same time the good men of the country don't want to confront another terrible civil war. If these good men who don't want war, North and South, could be united in an honest belief, they would be in such large majority as to sweep all opposition before them without the least resistance. If they could be made to know that the Republican view was entirely wrong, they would wipe that party from the face of the earth; or, if they could be made to know that the Democratic position was entirely wrong, that party would be buried from the sight of men. But the great danger is that the sincere lovers of peace will be partisans of the one view or the other and no argument could receive a proper understanding.

The COURIER don't argue that another civil war is inevitable, but we do say that the Presidential election of next year, framed as it will unavoidably be, upon such issues as referred to, will prove a fearful crisis in our history. Both the great parties are looking for terrible wrongs and terrible results, the people on the one side and

and opinions, and the issues being of such vast importance, it will be quite a miracle if the country passes safely through it.

### What Congress is Doing?

BILLS AND BILLS.

Among the nearly two thousand bills introduced in this session in the House, and the six hundred in Senate, perhaps two-thirds were before the last Congress. Over half are what are called private bills, claims, pensions and the like. Of the rest the Finance Committee, Ways and Means, Judiciary, Railroads and Commerce committees will be chiefly called upon to

consider. There are, of course, many

more bills.

HALF A MILLION SPECIES.

During the month of April there

were folded in the House documen-

tary over a half million of speeches

made by members of the political is-

sues. These speeches are printed by

private printing establishments in the

city, but the government furnishes

the envelopes and pays for the fold-

ing of the pamphlets. The recent de-

bates have made a rich harvest for

the page boys, who obtain from the

member the privilege of having his

speech printed. The boy then col-

lects from members who want to send

off copies of his speech at the rate of

ten dollars a thousand. The boy who

had Garfield's big speech had sub-

scriptions for 100,000 copies on which

he made a sum like \$100,000.

Blackburn's speech ran up to 60,000. Hunt's to 50,000. Carlisle's reached 45,000. Robeson's was not subscribed for by many mem-

bers. It was too legal in character

to suit Republican tastes. Carlisle's and Hurd's speeches were decidedly legal, with nothing of the stamp ora-

tor in them, yet the democrats sent

them broadcast. This is an illus-

tration of the manner of submitting the

issue to the people by the two parties.

There have been so farabout one mil-

lion pamphlets published of speeches

in the House, and nearly half as many

of those made in the Senate, up to

this time.

### Privileged Classes.

The Constitution of Kentucky pro-

vides that no person who

hides or exercises any office of profit

under this Constitution or under the

Government of the United States shall

be eligible to the General Assembly, ex-

cept Attorneys at law, Justices of the

peace, &c., are considered qualified

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